

injured by the bullets from state law enforcement officers on that ill-fated evening.

Some three hundred students gathered on the campus of South Carolina State after three days of sit-ins and protests at All-Star Bowling Lane. The students were continuing their demonstration against the segregation of Orangeburg's only bowling alley. Four years after passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the establishment remained segregated, despite numerous efforts to persuade the owners to integrate.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me today in honoring Henry Smith, Samuel Hammond and Delano Middleton, the twenty seven students who survived their wounds. Governor James Hovis Hodges along with the hundreds of other students, teachers, administrators and parents who helped and are still helping to bring equality to this nation.

REMARKS OF GOVERNOR JIM HODGES—SOUTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY, ORANGEBURG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 2001

I am truly honored and humbled to be here with you today.

Nearly 170 years ago, when our country was still newly-formed a Frenchman named Alexis de Tocqueville came to our shores to explore this fledgling experiment in democracy. He recorded his thoughts in a landmark treatise called *Democracy in America*. He told his readers that he "sought the image of democracy itself, with its inclinations, its character, its prejudices, and its passions, in order to learn what we have to fear or hope from its progress."

Had Tocqueville visited America in 1968, he would have seen our fears and not our hopes. We were a country in turmoil. Thousands of American soldiers died in Vietnam. Assassins struck down Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King. Neighbors feared and distrusted one another. We were a state and a nation deeply divided by race, age and politics.

This was especially evident on our college campuses. On these campuses, the passions of the time spawned protests and confrontation. Some of these protests are known to all Americans. One of the most famous images of the era is that of a young girl weeping over her fallen friend at Kent State in Ohio.

But when we look in the pages of history, the Orangeburg Massacre is often missing. Most Americans know about the four students killed at Kent State in 1970, but not the three students killed at S.C. State two years before. What happened here thirty-three years ago was the first tragedy of its kind on an American college campus. Yet few Americans have ever heard the names of Samuel Hammond, Delano Middleton and Henry Smith. Most Americans do not know them as we know them.

Henry Smith was a sophomore from Marion. His mother was secretary of his high school PTA. Henry's mother taught him the importance of a good education. She told her children, "I always figured if I couldn't get it, I was going to have it for my kids. Get them to college and get them what they needed." Henry kept his promise to his mother. And he wrote her every week to let her know how he was doing in school.

Delano Middleton was a student at Wilkinson High School here in Orangeburg. He would often lead his teammates in prayer after football practice. His mother worked at the college, and Delano often spent time on the campus making friends with the other students.

Samuel Hammond was born in Barnwell, and grew up in Florida. He returned to his home state with dreams of becoming a teacher. On a college questionnaire, Samuel was

asked "What was the one big thing he wanted in life?" Samuel responded that the thing he wanted most was an education.

Henry Smith, Samuel Hammond and Delano Middleton each wanted to enjoy the unlimited potential offered in America . . . in a time and place where skin color provided limited opportunity. It was that effort to claim equal rights and equal opportunity, that pursuit of human dignity . . . that led students to protest segregation at a local bowling alley.

And after three days of fear and uncertainty . . . these three young men were killed . . . and twenty-seven others wounded . . . on the grounds of this campus.

We deeply regret what happened here on the night of February 8, 1968. The Orangeburg Massacre was a great tragedy for our state. Even today, the State of South Carolina bows its head, bends its knee and begins the search for reconciliation.

The families of Samuel Hammond, Henry Smith and Delano Middleton are gathered here today. We thank you for coming. As a parent, I can only imagine the sorrow you must have felt to lose a loved one. We wish we had the opportunity to know them as you did. We regret that they were taken from us at such a young age.

Many of the survivors of that night have gathered here. We thank you for coming, and we welcome you back to Orangeburg today. We take comfort from the fact that Orangeburg is a better place, South Carolina is a better place, and America is a better place than it was thirty-three years ago.

I also want to thank the students of S.C. State for being here today. If these three young men were alive today, their sons and daughters would be college students just like you. They were here because their parents believed in the power of education. And you are here because of the sacrifices they made. These sacrifices must never be forgotten, and these opportunities must never be taken for granted.

Thirty-three years ago, a group of students gathered around a bonfire on this campus after being denied their basic right to patronize a local business. And on that cold February night, that bonfire was extinguished, along with the lives of three brave young men.

But that bonfire still glows brightly today. Because we—the living—are now the keepers of that flame.

We must carry the flame with understanding . . . and compassion . . . and education. Opportunity comes from education. Ignorance and prejudice are turned back by education.

The flame of education illuminates the dark corners of our past. The flame of education warms our hearts with reconciliation. And the flame of education can guide us into a future of boundless hope and opportunity.

In America, we still seek the image of democracy itself. And we still must contend with our passions and our prejudices.

But if Alexis de Tocqueville . . . or Samuel Hammond . . . or Henry Smith . . . or Delano Middleton were here today, they would see a city, and a state, and a nation where fear has waned and hope abides. They would witness the progress of our democracy, nod their heads and recognize that there is still much to be done.

And most importantly, they would urge us to continue down the path of reconciliation.

Thank you for granting me the honor of standing here today.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO AMEND THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT ACT TO REVISE AND EXTEND SUCH ACT

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 13, 2001

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleague, Representative Patsy Mink, to introduce a bill to reauthorize the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act. The purpose of this legislation is to improve the health status of Native Hawaiians through the continuation of comprehensive health promotion and disease prevention. IT is intended to provide health education in Native Hawaiian communities and primary care health care services using traditional Native Hawaiian healers and health care providers trained in Western medicine. In areas where there is an underutilization of existing health care delivery systems that can provide culturally relevant health care services, this bill authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to contract with Native Hawaiian health care systems to provide care referral services to Native Hawaiian patients. This reauthorization is intended to assure the continuity of health care programs for Native Hawaiians under the authority of Public Law 100-579.

As enacted in 1988, the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act is premised upon the findings and recommendations of the Native Hawaiian Health Research Consortium report of December 1985 to the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services. The report clearly indicates that the underutilization of existing health care services by Native Hawaiian can be traced to the absence of culturally-relevant services. Additionally, the report reveals a general perception in the Native Hawaiian community that health care services based on concepts of Western medicine will not cure diseases afflicting Native Hawaiian people.

The bill contains extensive findings on the current health status of Native Hawaiians including the incidence and mortality rates associated with various forms of cancer, diabetes, asthma, circulatory diseases, infectious disease and illness, and injuries. It also includes statistics on life expectancy, maternal and child health, births, teen pregnancies, fetal mortality, mental health, and education and training in the health professions.

The Native Hawaiian population living in Hawaii consists of two groups: Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians, which are distinct in both age distributions and mortality rates. Hawaiians comprise less than 5 percent of the total Native Hawaiian population and are much older than the growing part-Hawaiian population.

Overall, the Native Hawaiian death rate is 34 percent higher than the death rate for all races in the United States, but this composite masks great differences that exist between Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians. Hawaiians have a death rate 146 percent higher than the U.S. all-races rate. Part-Hawaiians also have a higher death rate, but only 17 percent greater than the U.S. as a whole. A comparison of age-adjusted death rates for Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians reveals that Hawaiians die at a

rate 110 percent higher than part-Hawaiians, and this pattern is found in all but one of the 13 leading causes of deaths common to both groups.

The health status of Native Hawaiians is far below that of other U.S. population groups. In a number of areas, the evidence is compelling that Native Hawaiians constitute a population group for which the morality rates associated with certain disease exceed that for other U.S. populations in alarming proportions.

Native Hawaiians premise their high morality rates and incidence of disease upon the breakdown of the Hawaiian culture and belief systems, including traditional healing practices. That breakdown resulted from western settlement and the influx of western diseases to which the native people of the Hawaiian Islands lacked immunity. Further, Native Hawaiians perceive the high incidence of mental illness and emotional disorders in the Native Hawaiians population as evidence of the cultural isolation and alienation of the native peoples in a statewide population of which they now constitute only 20 percent. Settlement from both the east and the west brought new diseases which decimated the Native Hawaiian population, and it devalued their customs and traditions to the point of prohibiting their native tongue in schools and other public venues.

The concepts embodied in this bill are the result of extensive work of Native Hawaiian health care professionals and others dedicated to improving the health of Native Hawaiians. Its purpose is to enable Native Hawaiians to achieve the healthful harmony of the self, or *lokahi*, with others and all of nature. For Native Hawaiians to function effectively as citizens and leaders in their own homeland, there must be a restoration of cultural traditions, integration of traditional healing methods in the health care delivery system, and a collective effort to restore to Native Hawaiians a sense of self esteem and self worth. The ultimate goal is to have this Native Hawaiian way of dealing with health eventually become an integral part of the State's health policy for both Native Hawaiian and Non-Hawaiians.

HONORING GENERAL MOTORS FLINT TRUCK ASSEMBLY PLANT

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 13, 2001

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, today I speak on behalf of a group of men and women who proudly represent the best of working America. On Tuesday, February 13, business and community leaders in my hometown of Flint, MI, will gather to honor the 3,051 auto workers of the Flint Truck Assembly Plant. On that day they will celebrate the Chevy Silverado HD, selected by Motor Trend Magazine as 2001's "Truck of the Year."

The Flint Truck Assembly Plant which is located on Van Slyke Road has been assembling automobiles since 1947. In addition to producing the Silverado 1500, 2500, 3500 HD, the plant also produces GMC Sierra 1500, 2500, and 3500.

General Motors continues to support the plant by investing \$500 million in new equipment, and there are plans to add a new line.

With continued support not only from General Motors but also from the community, the plant will no doubt see many more successes and accolades in the future.

Mr. Speaker, the Chevy Silverado HD was built with quality labor and parts. The employees of the Flint Truck Assembly Plant have worked diligently to improve their facility's productivity and quality. This group is one example of what hard work, determination and a passionate desire to be No. 1 can accomplish. I am grateful for the men and women who day-in and day-out work to provide safe quality vehicles for our Nation and the world. I ask my colleagues in the 107th Congress to join me in recognizing their achievement.

TRIBUTE TO JUDY ROCCIANO

HON. DIANA DeGETTE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 13, 2001

Ms. DeGETTE Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the notable accomplishments and the extraordinary life of a woman in the 1st Congressional District of Colorado. It is both fitting and proper that we recognize this community leader for her exceptional record of civic leadership and invaluable service. It is to commend this outstanding citizen that I rise to honor Ms. Judy Rocciano.

Judy Rocciano is a remarkable woman who has touched the lives of many people and made a tremendous impact on our community. Her indomitable spirit has sustained her through many challenges and molded a life of notable accomplishment. Those who know Judy understand her passion for fairness, community service and political activism. She is well known in the Denver area for being outspoken and for her immeasurable contribution to the life of our community.

Judy Rocciano began her life in Findlay, Ohio and in 1971, she came to Colorado on vacation and subsequently moved to Denver three months later. Judy is a paralegal and has been a successful businesswoman. She has distinguished herself in the non-profit sector as the Southwest Director of the Concord Coalition where she worked on revisions to Social Security and Medicare in six states. She also served as a powerful advocate for Choice as Executive Director of Colorado NARAL. It comes as no surprise that she was honored by Colorado NARAL as a "Local Hero."

Judy also found the time to serve in numerous community service capacities as a board member of the Washington Park Community Center, as a founding board member of the Neighborhood Resource Center, and as President of Colorado NARAL, the Aurora League of Women Voters, the West Washington Park Neighborhood Association and the Theatre Associates Group. She has also been very active in the Colorado Chapter of the Multiple Sclerosis Society.

I have had the great privilege of working with Judy Rocciano in a political organizing capacity. She is well known in Democratic political circles for her leadership and years of service to the Democratic Party and its candidates. When people need some advice or need to get something done, they go to Judy Rocciano. She has managed numerous cam-

paigns including those of State Senator Deanna Hanna, State Senator Doug Linkhart, State Representative Wayne Knox, State Board of Education Member Gully Stanford, and Councilman Dave Doering. She was instrumental in passing the bonding authority to build Denver International Airport and she also managed campaigns for the Science and Cultural Facilities District to bring needed resources to sustain the arts and cultural amenities in Denver. She headed up the Get-Out-The-Vote effort for my first campaign, for the campaign of Councilwoman Cathleen MacKenzie and for the Democratic Coordinated Campaign.

Judy Rocciano's contribution to the life and character of our community is one that is rich in consequence. It is the character and deeds of Judy Rocciano, and all Americans like her, which distinguishes us as a nation and ennobles us as a people.

Please join me in paying tribute to Judy Rocciano. It is the values, leadership and commitment she exhibits on a daily basis that serves to build a better future for all Americans. Her life serves as an example to which we should all aspire.

NATIONAL SALUTE TO HOSPITALIZED VETERANS

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 13, 2001

Ms. McCarthy of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, in 1978 the Department of Veterans Affairs designated the week of February 14 as "National Salute to Hospitalized Veterans," calling upon the nation to focus on hospitalized veterans by making personal visits, hosting programs, and sending valentine cards to veterans from an appreciative country. Twelve years ago columnist Ann Landers called up Americans to participate by sending a valentine to hospitalized veterans on February 14. The response has been tremendous as school children, clubs, churches, and individuals sent notes of affection to those who gave the greatest gift of love through their patriotic service.

"National Salute to Hospitalized Veterans" was originally known as "No Greater Love Day" in tribute to those who sacrificed to protect the future of the United States and the freedom each of us enjoys today. Those who choose to serve know that "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." (John 15:13.) In recognition of an injury sustained during times of conflict a soldier receives a heart, the Purple Heart, the greatest honor and a symbol of admiration. In tribute we are reminded to send a valentine message from the heart to veterans wounded in action and to all who served.

As we salute our veterans, we must also recognize the medical care provided by VA medical centers, clinics, and nursing home facilities. I applaud the efforts of the hundreds of compassionate men and women who have dedicated themselves professionally to our veterans. Our veterans are receiving the best of care from people who care. This includes volunteers, many of them veterans, who provide countless hours of medical and customer service. Collectively they help provide that personal contact which means so much. As we